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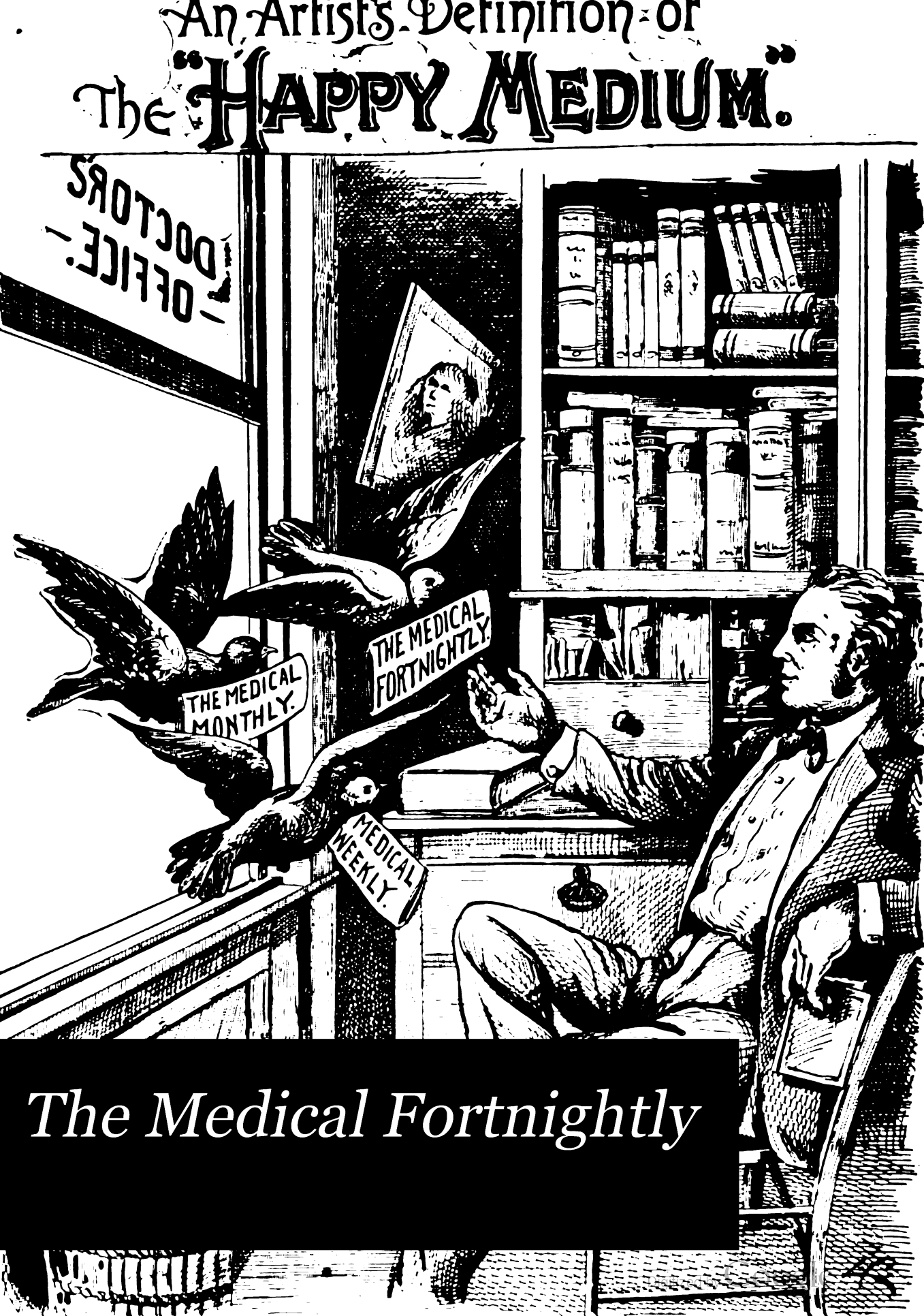

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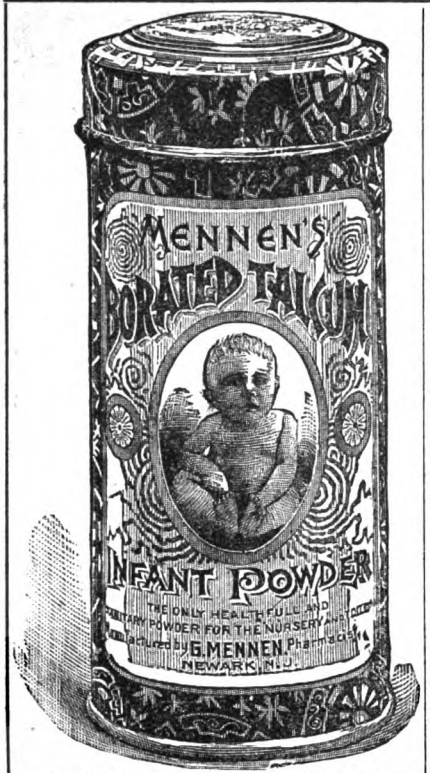

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See Page 533, this issue.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

ORIGINAL DEPARTMENT.

A CASE OF INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION, RELIEVED BY PUNCTURING THE BOWEL AND ALLOWING THE ESCAPE OF GAS—By SAMUEL B. ROWE, M. D., St. Louis 513

IMPERFORATE ANUS AND RECTUM — REPORT OF CASE—By J. L. LANTZ, M. D., La Monte, Mo..... 517

BACTERIOLOGICAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO EXAMINE THE CITY WATER-WORKS—By WM. N. BEGGS, M. D., St. Louis 519

THE EMBODIMENT OF AN IDEA—By DR. A. J. STEELE, St. Louis 521

CORRESPONDENCE—LETTER FROM PRAG—DR. O. L. VON DER AU, St. Louis..... 522

SOCIETY PROCEEDINGS.

St. Louis Medical Society 526
Tri-State Medical Society..... 528

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Southwestern Association of Railway Surgeons 523
The Administration of Iron..... 524
The Doctor and his Duty..... 525
The Question of the Abolishment of Commencement Exercises 525
Mississippi Valley Medical Association..... 525

MEDICAL NEWS.

Necrologic..... 522
Mexico Takes the Pan..... 524
Colorado Joins the Three-Year Movement..... 524
Tri-State Medical Society of Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee..... 525
A Nervine Tonic in Pill Form..... 516
Therapeutics of Wasp Stings. 518
The Griffith Microscope..... 527

SELECTED MISCELLANY.

Anti-Arthritic Water..... 536
A Fatal Dose 536
Valvular Disease of the Heart..... 536

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Original Department.

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A Case of Intestinal Obstruction, Relieved by Puncturing the Bowel and Allowing the Escape of Gas.

BY SAMUEL B. ROWE, M. D.,

ST. LOUIS.

Read Before the St. Louis Medical Society, May 27th, 1803.

IN presenting the following case it is not the claim of the writer to introduce an unknown method of treatment, nor to advocate it in preference to methods more certain of success. I report it not because it is rare, but because the treatment and its success, as a reported case, may be somewhat unique, as far as reports of cases read before this Society are concerned. I believe you will agree with me that literature even casually referring to it is somewhat meagre, and I presume there are some present who have never seen more than an incidental allusion to it. The operative treatment is frequently performed on animals for the relief of colic, and in those instances is generally successful. I believe there are frequent cases of intestinal obstruction, not due primarily to either of the commonly assigned causes, i. e., twisting, knotting, or invagination, or to hardened

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fecal matter. I admit that when operated upon, even in cases similar to this, adhesion is frequently found, but there is a probability that the adhesion is a sequence and not a cause of the obstruction; or, in other words, is due to the inflammation resulting from the obstruction. The term *volvulus* probably covers the primary condition in such cases as this, but some old authors use a term which is more expressive, *angulation*. I can illustrate it by reference to a soft-rubber tube which, being bent at a right or a more acute angle, becomes impervious to the passage of air or water. Now, with that angle maintained, the forcing of more air or water into the tube renders the imperviousness more absolute. It is quite likely that when from any cause the peristaltic action of the bowels is abnormally increased, such sharp angles are frequently produced and maintained until relieved by opiates, which quiet the peristalsis and allow gravity to overcome the sharp angle before any harm results. I have not now access to the notes of this case, but have produced it to the best of my ability, from memory.

About June 1st, 1886, I visited Miss J. D., age 25, and elicited the following history: She had been reared on the farm where she then resided and had been used to the exposure and drudgery common to daughters of farmers, not always able to employ hired help. Having been acquainted with her from girlhood I remembered that she was a very healthy girl in general appearance until 18 or 20 years of age, when she developed a strumous diathesis, and had severe atrophic nasal catarrh, with a breath suggestive of necrosed bone. Her menses had been established at the usual age and had been regular. She had for several years been subject to frequent periods of obstinate constipation, and it was following treatment by herself for one of these spells of constipation, that the symptoms developed which I was called upon to treat.

Two days before my first visit she had taken a drastic cathartic which, she informed me, had acted thoroughly. I found her suffering excruciating pain, diffused generally over her abdomen. Her thighs were flexed, head and shoulders elevated, pulse about 110 per minute and wiry, temperature one degree above normal and there was frequent vomiting, without stercor. I was informed that the pain began during the preceding night, and for a time had been ameliorated by the application of hot poultices. There was tympanites, but it was not severe at this time. There had been no motion of the bowels for thirty hours.

I diagnosticated general peritonitis, and administered ¼ grain morphia hypodermically, and gave minute doses of calomel in combination with oxalate of cerium, which controlled the vomiting, and directed turpentine stupes to be applied hot and frequently, which was done. I saw her a second time about seven hours later and found her comparatively easy, but the anodyne effect of the morphia beginning to subside, I gave a second injection. The tympanites had increased, the pulse and temperature remaining about the same as before. Partly in deference to the wish of her family that her bowels might be moved, I administered a warm soap-suds enema, which was soon expelled, unaccompanied by any fecal matter whatever. When I saw her again ten hours later the vomiting had ceased, the

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tympanites had slightly increased, the pulse was slightly accelerated, but the temperature was normal. Her stomach now being tolerant I left an opiate to be administered regularly per orem, and some very finely powdered charcoal, which was given in large doses with the hope that it might absorb some of the gas in the alimentary canal and thereby partly relieve the tympanites. The turpentine stupes were continued and systematic nourishment with food in liquid form was begun. Without much variation the foregoing course of treatment was persisted in for three days more, during which time the distension of the abdomen from accumulated gas gradually increased and the pulse increased in rapidity up to 140 per minute, while the temperature became slightly sub-normal. I now realized that there was probably an obstruction of the intestine, due, likely, to adhesion from inflammation. At this stage of the case, by my request, Dr. R. L. Johnson was called in as counsel, and concurred in the diagnosis of obstruction. We advised the family of the necessity of an operation, but they would not consent to our opening the abdominal cavity. By this time the patient was in a stupor with muttering delirum, but could be easily aroused. We endeavored to pass a rectal tube but failed; and also endeavored to inflate the bowel from below, with no better success. We realized that the symptom most urgently requiring relief was the severe meteorism which pushed up the diaphragm, and impinged on the heart and lungs. We reasoned on the theory suggested in the beginning of this paper; that possibly a very slight obstruction in the first place, due to increased peristalsis or some other cause, had been aggravated by pressure of the column of gas from above upon the sharp angle of the bowel folded upon itself, and that the liberation of the gas by puncturing the bowel would be rational treatment; and with the consent of the family we procedeed to carry it out.

We suspected the point of occlusion to be at the sigmoid flexure of the colon, and we selected the left lumbar region for the puncture, about five inches to the left of the umbilicus; and we had further reason for selecting this point, for here, from the appearance of the skin, and the doughy feeling imparted to the touch, we had cause to believe that the intestine was adherent to the abdominal wall. We considered another possibility, however; that the trocar might not penetrate the gut, but pass between the convolutions, and we concluded that even then, no serious complication would be added to the already grave case. We pushed in a medium-sized aspirating needle and canula, and on withdrawing the needle gas whistled through the canula for several seconds, followed by very thin fecal matter, stained with charcoal. We left the canula in situ for nearly half an hour, the thin fecal matter mixed with bubbles of gas continuing to flow irregularly for that length of time. The effect of the operation was prompt and remarkable. The distension of the abdomen was wonderfully reduced and the pulse which, at the time of operating was 160, soon fell to 120 per minute. The operation was performed on the morning of the sixth day from my first visit, and at the time the temperature was one degree below normal, pulse almost imperceptible and very rapid, and respiration was shallow and rapid. Her general condition certainly presaged death in a

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very short time. Six hours after the operation her bowels moved spontaneously, the feces being soft and mixed with charcoal.

With the exception of an abscess forming on the right side of her neck and of delayed healing of the wound at the point of puncture, owing to extravasation of fecal matter into the subcutaneous tissues, her recovery was uneventful and complete in a month, when she went on a visit to Southern California, and on her returning a few months later she was in better health than she had been for several years.

I will add that at the point selected we hoped to puncture the colon, but owing to the abnormal location of the several sections and convolutions of the bowels due to their distended condition, we evidently punctured the ileum. We treated the wound in the same manner as is usual after tapping for ascites, by hermetically sealing it with adhesive plaster, but after a day or two we discovered fecal matter exuding in small quantity from under the edge of the plaster. This further confirmed us in the belief that we had punctured at a point where the gut was adherent to the abdominal wall; otherwise the fecal matter, after removal of the canula, would have escaped into the abdominal cavity.

Our theory, judging from the result, strengthened us in the belief that angulation or sharp bending of the gut upon itself was the condition that existed, and that the escape of the gas allowed the bowel to relax and straighten out at the point of occlusion. It is almost needless to say that we observed strict aseptic and antiseptic precautions.

In criticism of my own paper, I would say that I should hesitate to recommend the procedure we carried out, in all similar cases, for with modern skill and aseptic care, opening of the abdominal cavity seems to be comparatively safe, and is certainly more comprehensive, for the cause of the obstruction might be found to be of such a character that simply relieving the meteorism would not suffice, as in this instance. But there are occasions, as in this, when the patient, family, and friends oppose a more heroic operation, and when there is extreme meteorism and its consequences demanding prompt relief, and when no other means hold out hopes of being as effectual in alleviating the condition. This procedure is then justifiable and proper. We have the authority of "Holmes' System of Surgery" (Vol. II, page 619) that the operation "is entirely free from danger." Does Holmes' or any other work treating of abdominal surgery say as much in favor of more heroic methods?

A Nervine Tonic in Pill Form:—

℞ Ferri phosphatis.....gr. i
Strychninæ.....gr. 1-32
Quininæ sulphatis.....gr. i
Acidi phosphorici concentrati.....m iss
Radicis glycyrrhizæ pulv. ad.....gr. v

Misce et fiat pilula.

One pill to be taken three times a day.—*Med. and Surg. Reporter*

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The Medical Fortnightly

Imperforate Anus and Rectum; With Report of a Case.

BY J. L. LANTZ, M. D.,

LA MONTE, MO.

WRITTEN FOR THE MEDICAL FORTNIGHTLY.

IMPERFORATE anus results from arrest of development of that particular part of the epiblast whose office it is, by means of a process of inversion or involution, to develop the anal opening, through absorption and penetration of the subjacent tissues until it meets, at a distance of one or two inches from its starting point, its co-laborer—the hypoblast—in this tunneling process.

Imperforate rectum, varying greatly in the degree of its divergence from the normal condition, may exist at the same time with imperforate anus, due also to lack of development. In this case the bowel is checked or arrested in its downward growth toward the place of its wonted junction with that portion of the epiblast which forms the anus proper, thereby forming, usually, a mere pouch or cul de sac in the pelvic cavity, or even in extreme cases, above it. In a third class of cases the bowel may communicate with the vagina, bladder or urethra.

Either of these last two classes—imperforate rectum and that in which the bowel opens into one of the pelvic organs or outlet of the same—may exist with a perfectly formed anus proper.

On July 17th I attended Mrs. H. in childbirth. She is a little short of robustness, but well developed, the mother of eight children—seven of which are living.

She gave birth, at the end of a normal labor of about six hours duration, to a splendidly nourished and developed male child, i. e., so far as externals were concerned. The child evidenced vigor by its cry and general demeanor. It nursed as often and with as much apparent relish as infants usually do.

During the 18th the cloths were found, as usually, wet, but nothing indicating the passage of fecal matter.

On the morning of the 19th the mother made the startling discovery that the child had no anus.

Upon arriving, examination showed no indication whatever of an attempted involution for the anus, the bottom of the medio-gluteal groove or fissure being quite as unbroken as the gluteo-conral fissures.

Although the tissues seemed redundant there was not the least sign of bulging in this region, indicating distended bowel. The belly was drum-like. Assisted by Dr. J. P. Walker, I cautiously incised the skin and deeper tissues, layer by layer till the outlet of the pelvis was reached, when, cutting upwards and backwards, at a distance of almost three inches from the skin the bubbling of gases through the lips of the wound, announced the fact that the bowel had been opened. Bringing the bowel down was clearly out of the question.

On the 20th I introduced a groved director and enlarged the opening in the bowel, and passages were fairly free. The child continued to nurse well, and the belly lost its drum-like character.

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On the 21st the child was apparently unwell from the parent's statement, as it did not nurse as before and was fretful. It died at 8 P.M. on that day. No post-mortem was allowed.

The inguinal operation is recommended by some in such cases, yet it has seemed the better plan to persist in the use of legal and fair means to get an opening through the natural outlet than to operate elsewhere. Even though the inguinal offers a little more room for hope of a successful issue, in particular cases, yet it is, at least, unsatisfactory to all concerned.

And here the question—can one tell when, except in a few cases of imperforate anus proper, the inguinal certainly promises more than the perineal operation—suggests itself.

Though one's foresight is not reckoned as good as his hind-sight, yet it does not follow that because an infant dies after the perineal operation, it would not have succumbed to the inguinal, for statistics (that beautiful child so obedient in all to the will of its fond father, the statistician) generally show that to expect very much is to hope against hope.

J. L. Lantz—M. D.

Therapeutics of Wasp Stings.—A wasp sting may be a very trivial affair for all its pain, but when a large number of these creatures are disturbed, as in destroying their nests, very severe symptoms may be produced by the number of stings which are inflicted, extreme collapse sometimes following, partly the result of pain, but largely as the direct consequence of the quantity of the animal poison injected. Occasionally, also, a single sting will be rapidly followed by an acute cellulitis, death from which has, in more than one instance, been recorded. As regards treatment, the immediate application of ammonia, the liquor or the universally obtainable sal volatile, or the contents of a smelling bottle, seems to be the quickest in giving relief to pain, but any alkali will do, or, if there is nothing better to be had, the application of the freshly cut surface of an onion is useful. The local after-treatment is really that of the cellulitis—carbolic or lead or spirit lotion. Perhaps it is as well, if the sting obviously remains in the skin, that it should be extracted, but it is certainly not wise to do so at the expense of injuring the surrounding tissues, especially mucous membranes. In cases of collapse from extensive stinging in feeble people, warmth to the extremities with free stimulation by alcohol, ether, and ammonia, as in the case of snake bite, is the best course. The possible necessity of tracheotomy in case of cellulitis and œdema of the larynx following stings in the mouth and pharynx, must not be forgotten.—*British Medical Journal.*

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The Medical Fortnightly

Bacteriological Report of the Committee Appointed Nov. 26th, 1892, to Examine the City Waterworks.

BY WM. N. BEGGS, M. D.,

SAINT LOUIS.

Read before the St. Louis Medical Society, June 17th, 1893.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: In explanation of the late date at which this report is offered, I present the following facts: In the first place, the examination of any suspected water to determine whether or not it is contaminated with the typhoid fever bacillus is one of the most difficult tasks of bacteriology. In this case I could devote only the leisure time at my disposal, after the performance of my other duties, to the work of this committee. Furthermore, at the time when the committee inspected the relations of the sewers and creeks to the intake of the waterworks, the Bacteriological Laboratory of the St. Louis Medical College had not been prepared for work. For this reason, I did not begin the work assigned me until December 12th, 1892, the typhoid fever epidemic still being very marked.

On December 12th I laid plate cultures from water taken from the hydrant in the bacteriological laboratory of the college. (The plumbing of the college was new and of the highest grade.) On the 14th I made plate cultures from water taken with proper precautions, from a public fountain, from both the basin and the running jet, situated at Nineteenth Street and Franklin Avenue. On the 16th similar cultures were made from water taken from my own residence, in the southern part of the city, and on the 19th again from the college water supply. On the 19th I again visited the waterworks and made cultures from water taken by myself, from the distributing flume and from the river about 100 feet below the mouth of Gin Grass Creek. From these plates all colonies of non-liquefying, non-chromogenic bacteria were transferred to tubes of various nutrient media for further study.

During Christmas week I employed the method of Chantemesse and Widal, making inoculations from the college water supply into nutrient gelatine which contained ¼ per cent carbolic acid. These tubes all remained perfectly sterile for several weeks, when they were inoculated with typhoid fever bacilli, which readily grew in them, showing that the percentage of carbolic acid was not too high. January 4th I made use of Parietti's method, according to which an acid solution composed of:

℞ Carbolic acid..... 5 parts
Hydrochloric acid, c. p..... 4 "
Distilled water.....100 "

is used. From three to ten drops of this were added to tubes containing 10 per cent of nutrient bouillon, which were then placed in an incubator for 48 hours. They then showing no indications of contamination were inoculated with five drops of water from the college supply, and again placed in.

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the incubator. Some of these remained sterile, others produced growths. These latter were plated out in the usual manner and studied as above.

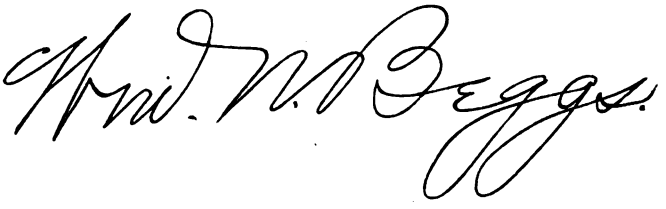
In the study of the material obtained as described, no attempt was made to determine the name or the number of varieties of bacteria contained in the water. I confined myself to the attempt to isolate the typhoid fever bacillus, and did not try to study completely the characteristics of any of the others obtained. The study of the other varieties of bacteria contained in our water supply, will be reserved for future work.

One reason why the determination of the typhoid fever bacillus is so very tedious and difficult, is the fact that it has no specific characteristics. It must be determined by exclusion. It is a short bacillus, ⅓u long 0.5-0.8u in width with rounded ends. It is motile and flagellated. It does not liquefy gelatine and its growth in that medium, as well as in agear-agar, is not characteristic. Upon potato ordinarily no visible growth appears, but the surface of the medium has a glistening appearance. The growth on potato, however, may become visible and of a brownish color if the medium is alkaline. In milk it grows without causing coagulation, but does produce an acid reaction. In bouillon its growth presents nothing characteristic. It does not produce indol, nor does it cause fermentation in media containing grape sugar. These are all negative characteristics, and there are many bacteria resembling the bacillus in question in more than one of these respects.

Each of the cultures obtained by the methods described was tested until it was positively shown that it was not the typhoid bacillus, when it was discarded. Many of them, more closely resembling that micro-organism, were repeatedly examined before being discarded. The work of testing was completed about one month ago.

The result has been negative, differing from the result obtained by my colleague, Dr. Ravold, who likewise made the college water supply the subject of examination. I was not able to find any micro-organism having all the characteristics of the typhoid fever bacillus in the water examined, although I found a considerable number very closely resembling that germ.

Respectfully submitted,



Pathological Laboratory of the St. Louis Medical College, June 15, 1893.

* * When in old persons you find gangrene, following a slight injury, the urine should be examined for sugar, as it generally means diabetes mellitus.—*Tuholske.*

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The Medical Fortnightly

The Embodiment of an Idea.

BY A. J. STEELE, M. D.,

ST. LOUIS.

Abstract of the President's Address read before the American Orthopedic Association.

THE conception of the mind becomes through action a reality. The magnificent St. Louis bridge is the embodied idea of the engineer, James B. Eads. The foundations are marvels of solidity, the arches of grace and strength. The orthopedic appliances of the present day are the result of thought. Education of both mind and hand is a prerequisite to good work.

The mission of the orthopedist is to save life, to correct deformities, to restore action, and to change from helplessness to usefulness. No copyrights or patents are found on our appliances. We give the world the benefit of our ideas and experience. Ten years ago the Orthopedic Society was a dream—today a reality. We are a recognized specialty, increasing in numbers, and with valuable publications.

Our annual printed volume should contain not only our own choicest thoughts, but also an epitome of the progress of orthopedic surgery of the world. We have much of charity work because the mass of our cases are from among the poor.

Not many years ago even the profession inquired the meaning of orthopedics, but now the people are becoming familiar with our work and come directly to us. It is a noteworthy fact that all our members are engaged in public work—dispensary, hospital or college. Great is the benefit that accrues to the teacher in obtaining a mastery of his subject. Orthopedics is interesting to the student for there is so much of object illustration in it, our specimens, casts, appliances and the patients, and the ever attractive operation.

Our mission, the prevention and cure of deformities, will include a thorough knowledge of joint disease, and the performance of any required operation, so we are not merely splint doctors.

The young graduate should not think of stepping at once into a specialty; years of special training and general practice are necessary precursors before limiting one's self to a single department of practice.

As deformity induces moroseness and misanthropy, so as we cure our patients their dispositions are changed to cheerfulness and their bodies to usefulness.

Among hindrances to our success are, on our own part, want of ability and unfortunate mannerisms; outside of ourselves, the natural bone-setter, the traveling quack, the orthopedic institutes, the pretentious instrument maker. The day hastens when legislation will drive the charlatans to the wall, and the education of the masses prompt them to at once seek the orthopedist when needed. Orthopedic surgery is yet young, but a great future is before it, in the making of which this Association will ever be a strong factor.

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Correspondence.

PRAG, September 24, 1893.

Editor of the Medical Fortnightly:

DEAR DOCTOR:—Prag is just now disturbed in its reverie by the return of 2,500 students, preparing for the opening of the semester, October 1st. At the Gebæranstalt, cases of atony of the uterus after delivery were quite frequent during the month of September, and were successfully treated by hot water douches, followed by iodoform tamponing of the relaxed organ. Ergotine injections seemed to have no effect. A few days ago five births occurred on the streets, the women being on their way to the hospital.

The number of illegitimate births being large here, it will perhaps interest you to know what becomes of the children. Married women from the country, having recently been delivered and desiring to nurse infants are required to obtain a written recommendation from their parish priest, and then to report at the Findelanstalt for examination. When accepted each receive an infant about ten days old, which she agrees to nurse and rear for six years, after which time the child is returned to the mother. The parish priests and Ortscetoher supervise these nursing women. The government pays the nurses $2.00 a month for their services, and requires the mother to serve as wet nurses at the Findelanstalt for four months.

First Assistant Dr. Schick gave a splendid course on Obstetrics, from which I derived material benefit.

I will leave Prag shortly, not having decided at present whether to go to Vienna or Berlin. With many good wishes, I am

Yours respectfully, O. L. VON DER AU.

NECROLOGIC.

Dr. D. A. Pancake, at Columbus, O., August 28.

Dr. Edgar G. Young, August 17, at his new home in San Diego, Cal.

Dr. Henry H. Darst of Toledo, O., in that city, August 25, aged 72 years.

Dr. Woodville S. Bates of St. Louis, died at Badenweiler, Germany, August 2.

Dr. Clinton Armstrong of Carrollton, Ill., at Eureka Springs, Ark., August 23, aged 70. He was surgeon of the 61st Ill. Vols.

Dr. John F. Higgins of Port Jarvis, N. Y., at the German hospital in that city, August 20, as the result of an accident received August 16.

Dr. Augustus H. Salisbury of Minneapolis, in that city, August 26, aged 53 years. He was the first health commissioner of Minneapolis and had practiced there since 1874.

M. W. Vignal, D. Sc., a distinguished French scientist. He was one of the collaborators of M. Malassez, and had made valuable studies in histology, fermentation, and tuberculosis.

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Specimen copies may be obtained, and subscriptions will be taken, at this office.

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MASONIC TEMPLE, CHICAGO

The Medical Fortnightly

BY BRANSFORD LEWIS, M. D.,

CHICAGO, Masonic Temple. : : : 1006 Olive, ST. LOUIS.

FRANK P. NORBURY, M. D., Associate Editor.

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Editorial Department.

NEWS of Societies, and of interesting medical topics cordially invited. Write on one side of paper and be brief Address books, subscriptions, and communications to THE MEDICAL FORTNIGHTLY, 1006 Olive Street, St. Louis.

THE SOUTHWESTERN ASSOCIATION OF RAILWAY SURGEONS.

A surgical association whose scope and field of usefulness are constantly widening, and whose desirability is becoming more evident the more they are contemplated—though it is as yet hardly more than a yearling—will meet in our city on October 26th and 27th.

Arrangements for a meeting of surpassing interest and instruction are in hands which guarantee the success of the endeavors; and in all probability the size of the attendance will surprise those who look upon a young society as necessarily a small one.

The Southwestern is an association of surgeons with railway-surgery tendencies. It is composed of members from Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Indian Territory, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Illinois, Tennessee and Kentucky.

At the present meeting clinical discourses and illustrations will be a prominent feature, in which aseptic and antiseptic technique will be shown as practiced by various operators. The President, Dr. F. J. Lutz, will place the operating amphitheatre of the Alexian Brothers' Hospital at the service of lecturers, and will also show cases of his own there.

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Railway surgical appliances and pharaphernalia will be exhibited in becoming style.

The officers of the association are as follows:

President—Dr. F. J. Lutz, St. Louis, Mo.

Vice-Presidents—Dr. J. E. Tefft, Springfield, Mo., and Dr. R. Aikman, Fort Scott, Kan.

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THE ADMINISTRATION OF IRON.

A valuable suggestion in therapeutics is mentioned in *The Therapeutic Gazette* for September, regarding the use of iron. This drug, so universally used by the profession as a tonic, irrespective of indications, has valuable properties, which in blood alterations, are of a paramount importance. It is not a tonic in the sense that in itself it can add tone to the organism or stimulate it to increased exertion; its value lies in the treatment of anemia, incident to debilitated conditions.

The author holds that it is in the anemia due to lack of hemoglobin, rather than that which is due to a lack of corpuscular elements of the blood, that iron finds its chief usefulness. Further, that as iron is normally present in a very small quantity in the blood, the use of large doses is contra-indicated, because it will not be absorbed. By a comparative study of the influence of iron, in small doses, he has demonstrated that better effects result from small doses than when full doses are administered.

A dose of ⅛ of a grain has a more prompt effect than when 2 or 3 grains were given. The "iron headache," together with constipation, so apt to follow when iron in large doses is given, is avoided. Small doses are absorbed, and unless the astringent influence of the iron is needed, as in gastro intestinal disorders, the best results will follow small doses.

F. P. N.

Mexico Takes the Pan.—The next meeting of the Pan-American Medical Congress will be held in the City of Mexico. The date will be determined by the international executive committee which comprises one member from each of the Pan-American countries. It is probable that the congress will convene five years hence, and the winter season will be selected for the occasion. Professor Rafael LaVista, of the University of Mexico, has been elected president.

Colorado Joins the Three-Year Movement.—The Colorado state board of health have issued a notice to the effect that applicants for the license to practice medicine in that state are required to possess a diploma from a three-year school, the courses of which must be at least twenty weeks each and given in three separate years.

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THE QUESTION OF THE ABOLISHMENT OF COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

The Bellevue Hospital Medical College granted its diplomas last year without any formal exercise. This is certainly uncalled for economy. There is no medical student who, from the time he launches out upon that sea of toil, does not look forward with pleasant anticipation to the day when, in the presence of his family and friends, he shall receive the certificate for which he has so long and zealously toiled. It is an occasion in the not over-fascinating life of the young doctor which certainly justifies all the adornment that any faculty can afford.

And it is doubtless true that the pleasant and sentimental surroundings which have always been peculiar to the commencement exercises of our colleges, have lent to many a man the inspiration which has, in after-life, helped him to attain to eminence in his profession.

We are content to be behind the times in this respect, if to be modern is to abolish this agreeable and time-honored custom. H. W.

THE DOCTOR AND HIS DUTY.

There is very much of good, sound sense in the following expression from the *Medical Record*:

"Our interesting and progressive contemporary, "The Medical News," is a little impatient with the faults of this imperfect world, from orthœpy to sanitation. It spells iodide without the "e," and it wants medical societies and congresses to do less "scientific work" and more preventive medicine. It deplores the fact, as we all do, that in Philadelphia there occurs every year two thousand unnecessary deaths. It wants purer milk and fewer quacks and less phthisis. We extend our sympathies to our contemporary, but beg that some patience be exercised toward the backwardness of humankind, particularly the medical men. The business of the physician, after all, is that of studying and treating disease and alleviating suffering. The doctor cannot be also a professional sanitarian. He has his work to do, and he does not owe it to society to turn his energies into unremunerative and thankless channels. When society has learned that it is worth its while to prevent disease and makes work in this line an object of commercial value as well as of philanthropic ambition, then the doctor will be very much more interested in sewage and CO_2. Society is learning a little more of its obligations every year. Meanwhile the doctor is most concerned in how to treat phthisis and typhoid and diphtheria; and it is very proper that he should write about these subjects, experiment upon them, and contribute scientific articles which bear upon his daily work. The subject of drains, cesspools, canned food, wall-papers, quarantine, and the hygienic life belong to another specialty."

It is time for the doctor to do less posing as the great unrewarded philanthropist, and to turn his attention more to his own needs and rights in this world.

The Mississippi Valley Medical Association, at its meeting in Indianapolis, Ind., October 7th, elected the following officers: President, Xenophon Scott, Cleveland; First Vice-President, Leon Strauss, St. Louis; Second Vice-President, G. Frank Lydston, Chicago; Secretary, Frederick C. Woodburn, Indianapolis; Treasurer, George J. Cook, Indianapolis. Hot Springs was selected as the next place of meeting, in November, 1894, with Dr. Tom Holland chairman of arrangements. This latter feature is assurance that all will be well taken care of and "noticed" in the *H. S. Medical Journal.*

Tri-State Medical Society of Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee.—The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Tri-State Medical Society of Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee will be held in the Unitarian church, 514 Houston Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 17th, 18th and 19th. An interesting program has already been arranged, and the meeting, as usual, promises to be a good one.

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FORTNIGHTLY GLEAMINGS.

(BY HARRY WELLS, MO. MED. COLLEGE.)

Mellin's Food has received the highest award of the World's Fair, as an infant food.

Dr. Harvey G. Mudd, who has been ill from an infected wound, is convalescing.

Dr. M. P. Morrell was married on September 14, to Miss Carrie Shelp, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. Shelp.

Platinum at a white heat will consume any amount of tobacco smoke. A piece of platinum wire suspended over a gas jet serves the purpose very well.

Dr. DeBossy, of Havre, has reached his one hundredth year. He is still in practice, and has been awarded a medal for his conduct during the last cholera epidemic.

Peanut flour has been introduced into Germany as a food, containing nearly 50 per cent of albumen. Nordlinger pronounces it the most nutritious and cheapest food in existence.

The Belgian Academy of Medicine has offered a prize of 4,000 francs ($800) for the best essay upon the pathology and treatment of epilepsy. Papers in competition must be presented before February 1, 1894.

It is said, by one who has had an opportunity of practically testing it, that a wet silk handkerchief thrown over the face affords ample protection against suffocation from smoke. When there is anything to prevent ones making a speedy exit from a house, in case of fire, it is wise to be prepared with this simple device.

The authorities at Dieppe have recently issued their annual instructions to the life savers who patrol the bathing beach during the season. Among other rules is one instructing them "when a lady is in danger of drowning to seize her by the dress, and not by the hair, which oftentimes remains in their grasp."—*Gaillard's Med. Jour.*

Dr. R. D. Barret, formerly of 2304½ Washington Ave., has removed to Franklin, Simpson Co., Kentucky, but has emphasized loyalty to his first love by sending a renewal for THE FORTNIGHTLY. Dr. Barret was one of the energetic members of the younger portion of our profession and we regret to lose him. He has our best wishes for the future, however.

A pleasant feature of the recent Mississippi Valley meeting, at Indianapolis, was an elaborate reception accorded the visiting physicians by Messrs. Eli Lilly & Co., the well-known chemists. Carriages conveyed the guests from their hotels to the laboratory, which presented a scene not soon to be forgotten. Brilliantly illuminated with electricity, and profusely decorated with plants and cut flowers, while every department was in full operation. After a tour through the establishment, the doctors were guided into the reception room, where punch and luncheon were served, after which dancing was indulged in until a late hour.

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Removed.—Dr. Charles J. Orr, from 3009 Easton Avenue, to Southeast Corner Franklin and Channing Avenues.

The Griffith Microscope.—A substantial recognition for this queen of grace and utility amongst microscopes has been bestowed on its owner, Mr. E. H. Griffith, in one of the most complimentary awards given at the World's Fair. Mr. Griffith's exhibit in the north gallery of the Liberal Arts Building, in the space reserved for the Chicago Academy of Science, has been a center of interest for lay as well as professional visitors at the Fair.

To Appear Shortly.—Following is a partial list of papers that will appear in THE MEDICAL FORTNIGHTLY:

"Comparative Statistics in Regard to the Treatment of Wounds During the War of the Rebellion," by DR. EDWARD P. BARTLETT, Springfield, Ill.

"The Present Status of the Injection Method for the Treatment of Hemorrhoids," by DR. DANIEL MORTON, St. Joseph, Mo.

"The Uric Acid Diathesis; Its Bearing on Sick Headache, Migraine, the Neuroses, etc.," by DR. N. WIEST, Denver, Col.

"Observations and Experiences of a Volunteer Surgeon in the Late War," by DR. WILLIAM W. WELCH, Galesburg, Ill.

"Remarks on Methods of Middle Ear Inflation, Including the Writer's Method," by J. M. BALL, M. D., Keokuk, Iowa.

"Echinococcus of the Liver," by JULIUS KOHL, M. D., Belleville, Ill.

"Some Observations in Lung Diseases, by Dr. J. C. Mulhall, St. Louis.

OPINIONS OF THE MEDICAL PRESS.

MISSOURI STATE MEDICAL DIRECTORY; Containing a carefully revised list of Physicians, Dentists, and Druggists, together with the Colleges, Hospitals, Societies, and Medical Journals of the State, arranged by counties for convenience of Society Secretaries. Pocket size, 120 pp., cloth, gold embossing. Published by THE MEDICAL FORTNIGHTLY, 1006 Olive Street, St. Louis. Price, $3.00, post-paid.

NATIONAL MEDICAL REVIEW:

THE FORTNIGHTLY does not sleep very many hours during the day, if we may judge from its progressive style. While through its pages we become familiar with the chirography of many noted men, yet we wish we could become more familiar with that of the chief editor himself. We congratulate our welcomed exchange on the neatness and style in which this Directory is issued.

CINCINNATI MEDICAL JOURNAL:

This Directory is the result of a most thorough canvass of the state. The names are arranged alphabetically and by counties, and as best we could judge seem to be very correct. A complete list of the pension surgeons is also given, together with the officers of the different boards. To advertisers, secretaries and general medical correspondents this will be a very useful little book, and, like anything that Bransford Lewis gets up, it will soon have a place made for it.

INDIANA MEDICAL JOURNAL:

This neat volume is creditable to THE FORTNIGHTLY, and of great interest and convenience to the medical profession of Missouri. It contains a mine of information regarding Missouri and her medical men and institutions.

THE PRESCRIPTION:

Dr. Lewis has rendered a real service to the medical profession in getting out this handy manual. It would have reduced the cost as well as being quite as useful, if it had been bound in paper or flexible cover. We have for a long time believed that some medical journal in each state should do just this, and we will shortly issue one for the state of Connecticut. No one is more interested in keeping a correct list of all doctors in his own state than is the man who is interested in publishing a medical journal. We suggest if others take the matter up, of publishing state directories, that the size of the Missouri directory be maintained, for we would then all have them uniform. Thank you, Brother Lewis.

THE MEDICAL ERA:

Through the courtesy of the editor of THE MEDICAL FORTNIGHTLY, we have on our table a copy of the above book, which we have examined with unusual pleasure. It is neat in appearance, and contains a complete list of physicians, dentists and druggists of the state, also medical colleges, medical journals, medical societies and a copy of the "Act Regulating the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of Missouri." This book supplies a long-felt want, and should be in the hands of every member of the profession in the state.

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Society Proceedings.

(OFFICIAL)

ST. LOUIS MEDICAL SOCIETY.

[STENOGRAPHICALLY REPORTED FOR THE MEDICAL FORTNIGHTLY]

GEO. E. ALVORD, M. D., Editor.

Stated meeting, Saturday evening, May 27th, 1893; The President, A. B. Shaw, M. D., in the chair.

DR. SAMUEL B. ROWE read a paper entitled **"A Case of Intestinal Obstruction, Relieved by Puncturing the Bowel and Allowing the Escape of Gas."** (See p. 513.)

DISCUSSION.—DR. J. H. MCINTYRE thought that Dr. Rowe was to be congratulated that he was able, by the grace of God and good luck, to puncture the gut exactly in the right place. But were he the patient he should be sorry to have a trocar stuck into him in such a manner. He had seen animals punctured for the relief of gas in the intestines, but the conditions were not exactly analogous to those that exist in man. In the case reported there were evidently adhesions between the peritoneum and the parietes. If this had not been the case, fecal matter would unquestionably have passed into the abdominal cavity, and it would have been necessary to open the cavity and wash it out. It would have been a safer procedure, and one offering greater chances of recovery, to have at once opened up the abdomen. If the family would not consent to this the physician should simply refuse to have anything to do with the case.

DR. WM. JOHNSTON inquired if the doctor tried injections or inflation of the bowels with air. He had never failed to relieve such cases by one or the other of these means.

DR. ROWE said that both were tried, but without effect.

DR. PINCKNEY FRENCH suggested the possibility of an error of diagnosis in the case. He was inclined to look upon the trouble as inflammatory from the beginning, and the accumulation of gases as resulting from the arrest of peristaltic action of the intestines, caused by inflammatory adhesions. Intussusception is rarely found anywhere else than in the neighborhood of the junction of the small with the large intestine. It may, of course, be found elsewhere, but this is its most frequent location, and it is most frequent in early life. Twisting of the gut nearly always occurs in middle life. In cases with inflammation and arrested movements of the bowels there is usually a history of prior attacks (as in this case). He called attention to these facts not with the purpose of attempting to show that the diagnosis was mistaken, but simply to indicate that the trouble might have been due to a cause different from that assigned. It was strange that the family would refuse to permit a comparatively safe operation, and then give their consent to one which is regarded as unsafe.

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Stated meeting, Saturday evening, June 24th, 1893; The President, A. B. Shaw, M. D., in the chair.

DR. J. W. SMITH presented a boy, eleven years of age, suffering from **Gonorrhea,** The boy had been under treatment at his clinic for some time. He had had an opportunity to contract the disease through intercourse, and it was supposed that he had acquired it in that way. The gonococcus was present in the secretion.

DR. J. A. J. JAMES presented a **Sublingual Cyst,** removed from a boy seventeen years old. It was congenital, and about the size of an orange. It grew just beneath the tongue, and greatly altered the appearance of the patient's face, besides interfering materially with speech and mastication. The lower teeth were eroded, as frequently happens in these cases, and he considered it unfortunate that the growth had been allowed to remain so long.

DR. FRANK R. FRY read the notes of Three Syphilitic Spinal Cord Cases, two of these cases of syphilitic pseudo-tabes and one a case of pseudo-ataxia paraplegia, or what Erb has called **Syphilitic Spinal Paralysis.** He said that what had first determined him in reporting them was the perfect parallelism of the sensory symptoms in the three cases; namely, an absence of the pain and temperature sense in the lower portions of the body, with a preservation of tactile and locality sense in the same regions. In one of the patients this was the sensory condition from about the level of the fourth dorsal vertebra down; in the others from about the waist line down. There were no trophic disturbances in any of the cases. He had seen other similar cases, but the notes of them were not full enough for publication. However, he had noticed this same kind of sensory disturbance so often that he wished to begin a careful record of cases and possibly encourage the same from other sources, by putting these cases on record. When preparing the notes for publication he found that they were exactly pertinent to a matter recently discussed by Erb, and still more recently by Dr. Sachs before the New York Neurological Society, namely, whether there is a more or less characteristic symptomatology of spinal cord syphilis, and whether it may be well enough formulated to present a reliable basis for differential diagnosis.

DR. BREMER said that tabes dorsalis, or locomotor ataxia, is now generally regarded as a sequela of syphilis. It was Fournier, he believed, who thirteen or fourteen years ago, first made the startling assertion that tabes is nothing but syphilis of the nervous system, and that every case of tabes shows a previous history of syphilis. This set the neurologists to investigating and different observers found syphilitic histories in from 60 to 70 per cent, and some even as high as 95 per cent. The majority of investigators, however, hold that tabes is not syphilis of the cord, but is a degeneration of the cord which may follow, under certain circumstances, in individuals predisposed by syphilis, and having as an exciting cause exposure to cold, great hardship, or something of a similar nature. So that, more properly speaking, it is a sequela of syphilis. He believed that a great many cases of spinal cord disease presenting tabetic symptoms are benefited, and many of them permanently, by anti-syphilitic treatment, but

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he did not believe that it was justifiable to make a separate classification of such cases. The so-called "classical" cases of tabes are as rare as classical cases of typhoid fever. And he did not believe it was proper to give such large doses of the iodides as are sometimes administered. Some persons are extremely susceptible to the action of the iodides, and there is a special iodide of potash cachexia in nervous people which brings about the most disastrous results, not only the stomach but the entire nervous system participating. If small doses may cause such results in persons whose nervous systems present no gross lesion, it may be that heavy doses in persons who have gross lesions may entail very serious damage.

DR. H. C. DALTON detailed the history of a young man who came to him in March last, complaining of headache, which, he stated, had troubled him nearly all winter. Occasionally he had had vomiting and vertigo. Inquiry elicited the information that twelve years before he had a sore on his penis, followed by a non-suppurating bubo, and his hair afterwards fell out. There was no history of any eruption. Believing the headache to be of a syphilitic nature the patient was put on large doses of iodide of potash, but he continued to grow steadily worse. Other measures were tried, but proved ineffectual. He died about the middle of June. Three weeks before his death hemaplegia of the left side appeared, together with great mental hebetude. He spoke and swallowed with great difficulty, and his bowels were obstinately constipated. On post-mortem examination a tumor the size of a hen's egg was found projecting into the right lateral ventricle. (Presented the tumor.) He believed that Dr. Bremer, who saw the case with him, held that the tumor was more like a sarcoma than a syphilitic growth.

DR. BREMER said that when he first saw the patient he was in a semi-comatose condition, taking scarcely any notice of his surroundings, and answering questions in a peculiarly hurried manner. The family stated to him that the patient had contracted syphilis ten or twelve years before. The localizing symptoms were left sided hemiplegia, with a small degree of ptosis. With the history of the case and the symptoms presenting, he concluded that there must be a syphilitic lesion at the base of the brain involving the crura and the third nerve. The entire absence of spasm would preclude the possibility of the motor ana of the cortex being involved. The post-mortem showed that the diagnosis was mistaken, and further conversation with the father developed the fact that the bubo, upon which so much stress was laid in making a diagnosis of syphilis, was of a traumatic nature, and suppurated, and that the boy never had syphilis at all. The entire family seemed to be mentally handicapped, and it was exceedingly difficult to get anything out of them at all.

LOOKS LIKE "SECOND CLASS" SERVICE.

EL PASO, ILLS., Oct. 9, 1893.

EDITOR FORTNIGHTLY.
DEAR DOCTOR:—Has my subscription expired? I have not seen the three last numbers.
FRANK STUBBLEFIELD, M. D.

FORTNIGHTLY has been mailed to you regularly, doctor. Fault must be with your P. O. We send the missing numbers.

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TRI-STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

SECOND ANNUAL SESSION AT PEORIA, ILL., OCT. 3 and 4.

(REPORTED FOR THE MEDICAL FORTNIGHTLY.)

The second annual session of the Tri-State Medical Society of Iowa, Illinois and Missouri convened at Peoria, Ill., Oct. 3d and 4th. In the absence of the proper officers the meeting was called to order at 11:30 o'clock, Tuesday, October 3, by the Secretary, Dr. J. M. Ball of Keokuk. Dr. E. Wyllys Andrews, of Chicago, was elected President pro tempore. The Society adjourned to meet again at 2 P.M. Upon reassembling at this hour an address of welcome was delivered by DR. BRADLEY, of Peoria.

The first paper of the day was read by DR. A. E. PRINCE, of Springfield, Ill., entitled: "Corneal Nutrition and Repair." Discussed by Dr. Ball.

DR. J. S. PYLE, of Canton, Ohio, read a scholarly essay upon the subject: "A Plea for the Appropriation of Criminals Condemned to Capital Punishment, to the Experimental Physiologist." This paper called out a valuable interchange of views in which the leading speakers were Drs. Shreck, of Cameron, Ill.; A. V. L. Brokaw, of St. Louis; John Punton, of Kansas City; Whitmire of Metamora, Ill.; and C. S. Chase of Waterloo, Iowa.

DR. M. S. MARCY presented an exhaustive and valuable paper upon "Abortion." This was discussed by Drs. D. C. Brockman of Ottumwa, Iowa; O. B. Will of Peoria; C. S. Chase of Waterloo, Iowa; and George Minges, of Dubuque, Iowa.

DR. E. WYLLYS ANDREWS, of Chicago, followed with a paper on "Recent Improvements in the Surgery of Hernia." Discussed by Drs. Bayard Holmes, of Chicago, and Emory Lanphear, of Kansas City.

DR. BAYARD HOLMES held the attention of the audience for about forty minutes, upon the question: "Can an Adequate System of Medical Education reduce the Annual Public Expenditures for the Education and Support of the Defective and Dependent Classes? What would such an Education cost, what would it save, and how can it be instituted?" The remarks of Dr. Holmes were of such great value that we hope he will commit his views to writing and publish them. Discussed by Drs. Chase, Marcy, Brockman and Punton. Adjourned until 8 P.M.

At 8 o'clock the Society met to listen a lecture by EMORY LANPHEAR, M. D., Ph., D., of Kansas City, Mo. Subject: "The Wonders of the Brain." With splendid delivery, distinct articulation, and finished thought, the speaker held the attention of the audience while he told them of the wonders of cerebral localization. It was a splendid effort, worthy of the man and worthy of the occasion. No mere abstract can do justice to this lecture.

DR. A. V. L. BROKAW of St. Louis, followed with a spicy paper upon: "The Conservative Treatment of Uterine Myomas by Operation." Discussed by Drs. Will, Holmes and Lanphear. Adjourned.

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SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4.

DR. D. C. BROCKMAN, of Ottumwa, Iowa, was called to the chair.

DR. JOHN A. PUNTON, of Kansas City, read his paper: "Treatment and Prophylaxis of Insanity." Discussed by Drs. Boerne Buttman, of Chicago; A. T. Barnes, of Bloomington, Ill., C. S. Chase, of Waterloo, Iowa; Emory Lanphear, of Kansas City; E. J. Blair, of Monmouth, Ill., and D. C. Brockman, of Ottumwa, Iowa.

DR. GEORGE MINGES, of Dubuque, Iowa, followed with a scholarly paper upon: "Further Experience with Koch's Tuberculine." Discussed by Drs. Ball and Whitmire.

DR. BOERNE BETTMAN, of Chicago, then told the Society about: "A New Operation for Pterygium." Discussed by Drs. Ball and Blair. Adjourned. Called to order at 1:30 P.M.

DR. KAUNE, of Peoria, presented a child who had suffered from papillomata of the larynx, necessitating tracheotomy and thyrotomy.

DR. E. J. BLAIR, of Monmouth, Ill., described a case of: "Amputation above the Hip Joint." In this case anchylosis existed between the head of the femur and the acetabulum. Dr. Blair presented the specimen which speaks for itself, showing the acetabulum firmly fixed to the femur. The paper was very generally discussed.

DR. J. F. PERCY, of Galesburg, Ill., presented a forcible essay upon: "Vivisection." Discussed by several members.

DR. O. B. WILL, of Peoria, read a valuable paper on: "Bacteriology of the Female Genital Tract." In this exhaustive essay, Dr. Will called attention to catheterization of the Fallopian tubes—an operation which he has kindly promised to demonstrate at our next meeting.

DR. PUNTON moved that the names of authors of papers, not presented at this meeting, be omitted from the next program. Carried.

The report of the Treasurer was read and accepted.

The Board of Censors reported favorably upon the admission of the following gentlemen: A. T. Barnes, Bloomington, Ill.; A. V. L. Brokaw, St. Louis, Mo.; E. Wyllys Andrews, Chicago, Ill.; Boerne Bettman, Chicago, Ill.; D. C. Brockman, Ottumwa, Iowa; E. H. Butterfield, Ottawa, Ill.; Arthur Parsons, Elmira, Ill.; A. E. Prince, Springfield, Ill.; Everett J. Brown, Decatur, Ill.; John Punton, Kansas City, Mo.; George Minges, Dubuque, Iowa; J. A. Plumer, Trivoli, Ill.; Ezra Weis, Peoria, Ill.; E. J. Blair, Monmouth, Ill.; M. S. Marcy, Peoria, Ill.; O. B. Will, Peoria, Ill.

Kansas City, Mo., was selected as the next place of meeting, April 1894.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Dr. D. C. Brockman, Ottumwa, Iowa; Senior Vice-President, Dr. Emory Lanphear, Kansas City, Mo.; Junior Vice-President, Dr. W. R. Allison, Peoria, Ill.; Treasurer, Dr. C. S. Chase, Waterloo, Iowa; Secretary, Dr. J. M. Ball, Keokuk, Iowa.

Thus closed the Peoria meeting, which, owing to an enormous development of asinine qualities in some of the local profession, was not as largely attended as it should have been. The thanks of the Secretary are hereby extended to Drs. Allison, Will, and Marcy, who labored faithfully to make the meeting a success. All members of the regular profession are hereby invited to meet with us at Kansas City, the first Tuesday and Wedensday in April, 1894.

J. M. BALL, Secretary.

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A Copy of the Missouri State Directory, or a Year's Subscription, for the first error found in our advertising pages – this issue.

☞*Errors already pointed out will not be counted again, as many of them occur in plates, and could not be corrected in time for this issue.*

PRIZE-WINNERS.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Sept. 26, 1893.

DR. BRANSFORD LEWIS, ST. LOUIS, MO.,

DEAR SIR:—In response to the inducement held out on page 509, Vol. IV, No. 6, MEDICAL FORTNIGHTLY, I am tempted to submit for acceptance or refusal, (as it may please you) as follows:

1. Under "an object lesson" R. & H. Chem. Formula— Indications— and closing with anemia from any cause, must read: anæmia, etc.

2. Page 511, "Galenical preparations, etc.," reads: "pil. phosphorus, damiana et nuc vom." (Warner & Co.) Should read: "pil phos. damiana, et nux vomica." (U. S. P.) And the "R's writer should apply the genet in appellation, etc."

3. Page 7, see Pithy Pointed Practical, etc.: The word "gynecology" is differently printed (compare the words in small type) and both are subject to correction.

4. Page 517: "The United States(?) prints," etc., etc. To be correct reading, should be like this: "In the United States are printed more newspapers than in any other country," etc., etc. Line sixteenth reads: "po-pul-tion, and the letter a is missing after the l; and phonetic spelling gives four sounds to the word: po-pu-la-tion. The finishing part of the ad. reads, "compilation o accurate in ormation," and needs the impression of letters f and f, and changing the in to im, thus, im-form-a-tion. (four sounds.)

5. On pages 514 and 515 are two errors probably—splinters for the typist. But that's no ad.; it is: "This is not an apology." But again, while referring thereto, only will state that the legal maxim as quoted, ought to pronounce: "Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus." False in one, false in all. Page 515, second line, formulas needs æ.

Let me trust, my dear sir, that you will not censure me on my closing remarks, because I bear no ill will toward Dr. H., neither to P. D. & Co. Sic! Please accept my sincere well wishes.

Very respectfully, DR. D'HUY.

318-320 N. BROAD ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA., Oct. 5th, 1893.

THE MEDICAL FORTNIGHTLY, ST. LOUIS, MO.,

GENTLEMEN:—Referring to your offer of a copy of the Missouri State Directory for the first error found in your advertising pages, if I am in time with any of the following, please send a copy of the same to me.

I find the following errors in the issue for October 1st. Second page of cover, advertisement: Marion-Sims College, under the heading "Faculty," the last "i" does not belong in the word "physical." Third line from the bottom, the word "competitive" is spelled with an "a" instead of an "i."

In Reed & Carnrick's advertisement near the top, the word "nursing" is spelled with an "e," which is not necessary.

In the Salo-Sedatus page, fourth line, the letter "l" is upside down.

In the Burnham advertisement, observe the spelling of the word "strengthening," and in the Morrhuol Creosote advertisement observe the word "accommodates."

In the Sennine advertisement observe that "Antizymotic" is spelled with an "i" instead of a "y."

I judge that I will be early enough with some of these errors to win the Directory.

Yours very truly, R. C. PENFIELD.

GLENWOOD, IOWA, Oct. 4, 1893.

MEDICAL FORTNIGHTLY:—To say "officially is correct;" my complaint is that under "Pil. lady Webster" you say "combination officially designating." It should be "officially designated." Now play fair. This error occurs in Oct. 1st issue also.

In W. H. Schieffelin & Co.'s ad. should read, "In very painful states equal parts of salophen and phenacetin may be given simultaneously."

In "Salo-sedatus" ad., sixth line, "l" upside down. Very truly,

F. E. DONELAN, M. D.

ST. LOUIS, MO , Oct. 4, 1893.

DR. BRANSFORD LEWIS,

DEAR DOCTOR:—In advertisement for Salo-sedatus, fourth line from the top, an "l" is inverted, and in seventeenth line from bottom, in phrase: "use with spray apparatus" the "t" is displaced upwards. On last untinted page in the typewriter ad., "eighty-one character is used." Should it not be "characters"? In the J. P. Noyes Mfg. Co.'s ad. there is no period after Bellad in 100 tablet triturates aloin and bellad comp. and in "Leonard's Illustrated Medical Journal Co.'s" ad. in his description of pocket case he alludes to one gun lancet. Is it a new instrument or should it be one gum lancet? In special announcement of University of the City of New York should there not be a space between special and announcement?

Hoping I have been lucky in some of my selections, I am. Sincerely

GIVEN CAMPBELL, JR. Cor. Taylor and McMillan Aves.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Oct. 4, 1893.

MY DEAR DOCTOR:—Got you again. Received FORTNIGHTLY this A.M. and found in advertisement of Marion-Sims College that Dr. Lemen has "physicial" diagnosis. Yours. OHMANN-DUMESNIL.

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MURPHYSBORO, ILL., Oct. 4, 1893.

DR. BRANSFORD LEWIS, ST. LOUIS, MO.,

DEAR SIR:—Under "Salo-sedatus," fourth line from bottom "familar" for "familiar." I see in same advertisement "tonsillitis" twice spelled with one "l" only, but as there is authority on both sides, do not cite. Under "Elixir Three Chlorides" last line of "Indications" "anemia" does duty for "anæmia." Under "Neuralgia" "Rio Chemical Co.'s" page, lower one-fourth of page "menorrhœa" for "amenorrhœa."

Respectfully, O. B. ORMSBY.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1893.

MY DEAR DOCTOR LEWIS:—Business being so quiet just now, I have been amusing myself by hunting for errors in your bright little paper. I have found a few which are as follows:

1. In ad. of Marion-Sims College, inside cover, last line but three, competitive spelled competative.
2. Error in Salo-sedatus ad. pointed out by Dr. Hetherlin, in last issue, still uncorrected.
3. Ad. of the University of the City of New York, Dr. Alfred L. Loomis has redundant "e" added to his name.
4. In my copy on the ad. of Bedford Springs, in Dr. Agnew's recommend, the "W" following "Bedford Spring" in the second paragraph, is a sent.
5. In ad. of Buff & Rau, third line from bottom, ninth letter seems as if it had been out with the boys.
6. In ad. of Barnes Medical College, J. H. Tonquay, M. D., has a "u" in his name, taken from wrong font of type.
7. In ad. of Sennine would not "antizymotic" be better than "antizimotic"?
8. In ad. of Buffalo Lithia Water, line fourteen, "oxalates" is spelled "oxylates."
9. In ad. of the Franklin typewriter, "characters" would read better than "character," of line fourth of small type.

If you think these errors justify a copy of THE FORTNIGHTLY I shall feel pleased to receive it. If more than one, please send the other to Dr. A. M. Ross, Warsaw Salt Baths, N. Y. Wishing you every success, believe me to be, Yours very sincerely, ARTHUR G. BENNETT, M. D.

Following letters were received after awards were made:

HOMER, ILLS., Oct. 5, 1893.

BRANSFORD LEWIS, M. D., 1006 OLIVE ST., ST. LOUIS,

DEAR DOCTOR:—Kindly allow me to call your attention to the word "matriculates" being misspelled in the last line of the Barnes Medical ad. of Oct. 1st.

Also in Burnham's clam bouillon ad. in the eighth line from the bottom, "strengthening" is spelled "strengenthing." Yours, etc. GEO. L. WILLIAMSON, M. D.

ST. LOUIS, MO. Oct. 4, 1893.

DR. LEWIS:—In Warner's ad. in issue of Oct. 1st, is not this an error: I quote "This is an excellent combination officially designation as," etc. Should not "designation" read "designated"?

This reference to "Pil Lady Webster."

If this entitles me to anything please send FORTNIGHTLY. Yours truly,
H. N. CHAPMAN, 1604 Park Avenue.

LA MONTE, MO., Oct. 4, 1893.

DEAR DOCTOR LEWIS:—In glancing over the field this evening, my eagle eye met quite a response in the way of typographic errors and orthographic inaccuracies.

(1) Marion-Sims College—"Physicial diagnosis."
(2) Marion-Sims College—"Competative."
(3) Salo-sedatus—"Tonsillitis."
(4) Instruments—"Gun lancet."
(5) Barnes' College—"Maticulates."

If anything is won by me, please send me the Directory. With high regards for you and best wishes for the success of your sprightly sheet, I remain, Very truly, J. L. LANTZ, M. D.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA., Sept. 26, 1893.

DR. BRANSFORD LEWIS, 1006 OLIVE ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.,

DEAR SIR:—You say on page 509, last line, issue of Sept. 15, 1893, "A copy of the Missouri State Directory, etc., etc., for the first error found in our advertising pages." In the advertisement of American Newspaper Directory for 1893. You say "The American Newspaper Directory is now in its 'twenth-fith' year." The matter should say "twenty-fifth" year. You may send me the Missouri State Directory.

Yours very truly, F. S. THOMAS.

JAMESPORT, MO., Oct. 4, 1893.

BRANSFORD LEWIS, M. D., ST. LOUIS, MO.,

DEAR DOCTOR:—In Charles Marchand's advertisement on page 533 should not "labratory" be spelled with one "o" instead of two, at bottom of page? Yours, R. V. THOMPSON.

No, sir.

EUREKA SPRINGS, ARK., Oct. 7, 1893.

DR. LEWIS,

DEAR SIR:—Here is my contribution to your advertising columns. Two of them are unquestionably errors; one the fault of the type and the other of the advertiser.

1. In "Syrup of Figs" page, note last paragraph reads "one or two teaspoonfuls." Would not "teaspoonsful" be better?
2. In American Newspaper Directory, note "a" is lacking in "population."

Very truly yours W. A. REESE.

Teaspoonfuls is correct; last error too late.

DR. W. H. FUCHS, 2757 Lafayette Avenue, finds an error in "Report on Progess," but as the awards are confined to the *advertising* pages, this does not count.

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Galenical Preparations,

Manufactured By

William R. Warner & Co.

Founded 1856.

Standard and Officinal Preparations for Physicians Only.

Pil. Phosphorus, Damiana et Nuc Vom. (Warner & Co.)

R—Ext. Damianæ, 2 grs. Phosphorus, 1-100 gr.
Ext. Nuc. Vom. ½ gr.
Med. prop.—Aphrodisiac. Dose, 1 to 2 pills
Of this combination it has been said: "It re-illumes the fading spark and revives the vital forces."

Pil. Aloin, Belladonna and Strychnine. (Warner & Co.)

R—Aloin.....1-5 gr.
Strychnine.....1-60 gr.
Ext. Belladonna.....½ gr.
Medical properties—Tonic, Laxative. Dose, 1 to 2 pills. **Try this Pill in Habitual Constipation.**

Pil. Sumbul Comp. (Warner & Co.)—Dr. Goodell.

R—Ext. Sumbul.....1 gr. Ferri Sulph. Exs.....1 gr.
Asafœtida.....2 grs. Ac. Arsenious.....1-40 gr.
"I use this pill for nervous and hysterical women who need building up."
This pill is used with advantage in neurasthenic conditions in conjunction with Warner & Co.'s Bromo Soda, one or two pills taken three times a day.

Pil. Lady Webster. (Warner & Co.)

R—Pulv. Aloes, 2 grs. Pulv. Rose Leaves, ½ gr.
Pulv. Mastich, ½ gr. M Ft. one pill
This is an excellent combination officially designated as Aloes and Mastich, U. S. P. We take very great pleasure in asking physicians to prescribe them more liberally, as they are very excellent as an aperient for persons of full habit or gouty tendency when given in doses of one pill after dinner.

CH. MARCHAND'S

Peroxide of Hydrogen.

(MEDICINAL) H_2O_2 (ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.)

MOST POWERFUL BACTERICIDE AND PUS DESTROYER.

ENDORSED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

UNIFORM IN STRENGTH, PURITY AND STABILITY.

RETAINS GERMICIDAL POWER ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

USED BY THE HOSPITALS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

Send for free book of 80 pages, giving articles by the following contributors:

DR. P. GIBIER, DR. S. POTTS EAGLETON, DR. C. P. NOBLE, DR. C. A. PHILLIPS, DR. J. H. DeWOLF, DR. J. V. SHOEMAKER, DR. W. S. MULLINS, DR. C. W. AITKIN, DR. H. F. BROWNLEE, DR. J. LEWIS SMITH, DR. J. MOUNT BLEYER, DR. W. B. DEWEES, and many others.

NOTE.—Avoid substitutes—in shape of the commercial article bottled—unfit, unsafe and worthless to use as a medicine.

Ch. Marchand's Peroxide of Hydrogen (Medicinal) is sold only in 4-oz., 8-oz., and 16-oz. bottles, bearing a blue label, white letters, red and gold border, with his signature. Never sold in bulk.

PHYSICIANS WILLING TO PAY EXPRESS CHARGES WILL RECEIVE FREE SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

PREPARED ONLY BY

Charles Marchand

Chemist and Graduate of the "Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures de Paris" (France).

GLYCOZONE CURES DISEASES OF THE STOMACH.

☞ Mention this publication.

SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS.

Laboratory, 28 Prince St., New York.

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Selected Miscellany.

The "Tyrian" Syringe.—Of the various syringes on the market, the "Tyrian," No. 19, is the superior in many respects, rendered so by its heavy bulb and tubing, hard rubber valve-boxes and nozzles. Always ask for "Tyrian" rubber goods.

Anti-Arthritic Water.—In these times of multitudinous mineral and table waters it is hard to make a choice; yet in chosing the Anti-Arthritic Water, of Buff & Rau, St. Louis, for a reliable remedy for rheumatic and gouty conditions, no mistake will be made.

A Fatal Dose.—Fitz William: I found this here bottle o' Spring Bitters in a bar'l this mornin'.

Dusty Rhodes: T'row it away, Fitzey. Sposen dey was to cure you of "that tired feeling!" You might want to work!—*Puck.*

Sennine, the new American antiseptic, non-poisonous, non-irritant, odorless, is a product of boracic acid and phenol. Convenient, inexpensive, applicable in powder form, and dressing. One ounce dissolved in boiled water makes one quart of liquid of proper strength. Externally, five parts of sennine dissolved in 100 parts boiled water, will be desirable strength for an antiseptic surgical wash, and for the treatment of catarrhal affections of the mucous membrane of all parts of the body. An excellent dressing for burns, scalds and sores is obtained by mixing one part with ten parts of vaseline. Internally, one to five grains of sennine three or more times a day, is a powerful remedy in fermentative dyspepsia, typhoid fever, cholera infantum, cholera Asiatica (especially as a rectal injection, five per cent), and other fermentative diseases of the stomach and bowels.

Valvular Disease of the Heart.—I am glad to state that I have formed a high opinion of Cactina Pillets. One case in which I tried them was an old gentleman who has been suffering for years from valvular disease of the heart, and who has for over four years been unable to leave off taking some form of heart tonic. Latterly he had been taking strophanthus, but a month ago it brought on diarrhœa and we had to leave it off. Digitalis he could not take, and having tried strychnine and various other remedies without doing any good, I resorted to Cactina Pillets. I gave him one bottle of 100 pillets, and marked improvement resulted, and since then he has taken more. He himself says he is stronger and better than he has been for years, proof of which is that he can now walk about his grounds, whereas, he formerly had to be wheeled in a bath chair. One of my favorite prescriptions is the following:

℞ Cactina pillets.....20
Ammon carb..... ....30 grains
Spts. chloroform.....1½ drachms
Tinct. columbo.....2 drachms
Aquæ q. s. ad.....8 ounces

M. Sig:—One ounce three times a day.

T. Gordon Kelly, M. D., A. B., etc. The Priory, Desford, Leicester, England.

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"FUNNY-BONE"

A BOOK OF MIRTH — FOR DOCTORS — DRUGGISTS — DENTISTS — MED: STUDENTS — & OTHERS.

CONTAINING OVER 100 PAGES OF READING MATTER & OVER 150 NEW & ORIGINAL COMIC ILLUSTRATIONS — BY DR. LOUIS CRUSIUS — ALL OF WHICH PERTAINS TO THE MEDICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL PROFESSIONS.

JOKES — GOOD STORIES — FUNNY SAYINGS — DITTIES — ETC ETC.

PUBLISHED BY —
THE FUNNY BONE
PUBLISHING COMPANY —
1421 MARKET ST. LOUIS MO

WILL APPEAR-SOON

PRICE
50 CENTS

SOME OF THE FUNNY BONES OR BONIES.

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ANTI-ARTHRITIC WATER.

BUFF & RAU.

A REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, AND OTHER DISEASES DUE TO EXCESS OF URIC ACID.

Consisting of: Carbonated Water, 24 ounces; **Piperazine (Bayer) 15 grains.**

We are now, in contra-distinction to the situation of one year since, able to place our Anti-Arthritic to the consumers at $5.00 per dozen bottles, which as will be noted, is just one-half of the cost at which it was offered first.

This reduction, which brings it more within the reach of patients, has resulted from the reduction in the expense of the production of Piperazine in Europe. F. Bayer & Co., of Elberfeld, by new processes secured this result, and it has been conveyed to the United States through their agents, W. H. Schieffelin & Co., of New York. This great advantage we immediately extend to the profession. Piperazine is the most powerful Uric Acid Solvent ever known, and the advantages of exhibiting it in the form of our Anti-Arthritic Water will be readily recognized. In combining it in permanent solution with thoroughly carbonated water, the Piperazine, which is a sensitive drug, is protected by a solvent which is the best preservative for it. In addition, the carbonic acid gas, by placing the alimentary canal and the intestinal organs in the most susceptible condition for the receptivity of the drug, insures its perfect assimilation, and in no case when Piperazine is exhibited by means of our Anti-Arthritic Water can it be eliminated from the system until it has performed its entire therapeutical office. Send for circular to

BUFF & RAU, St. Louis, Mo.

DOCTORS

want their remedies

FRESH,

ACCURATE, and at the

LOWEST PRICE.

Our PRICE LIST will

TELL YOU

How to get them.

ASK FOR IT.

Have supplied physicians for 20 Years.

THE P. J. NOYES MF'G CO.

Chemists, Lancaster, N. H.

WHY??

Twelfth Year

DOES EVERY PROGRESSIVE DOCTOR IN THE WEST AND SOUTH TAKE

THE MEDICAL HERALD

Untrammeled by clique or ring; original in style, fearless and outspoken; no connection with drug or instrument houses to curb its utterances or obligate advertisers... owned, edited and published by doctors, and for the best interests of the profession.

600 SOLID PAGES FOR $2.00!!!

IF NOT, SEND STAMP FOR

..Sample Copy

.. Address ....

THE MEDICAL HERALD...

SAINT JOSEPH, MO.

THE HANDSOMEST AND MOST ORGINAL MONTHLY MEDICAL PUBLICATION IN THE WORLD ..

Clubbed with THE FORTNIGHTLY, both for $3.00

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The United States Prints More Newspapers

than any country in the world—now over 20,000. Frequent changes are being made, and any one who has use for a correct catalogue of the papers published in the United States and Canada should buy a copy of the latest edition of the

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY FOR 1893

(Issued April 20th.)

This work is the recognized source of information on Statistics of Newspapers in the United States and Canada.

Advertisers, Advertising Agents, Editors, Politicians and the Departments of the Government rely upon its statements as the best authority.

It gives a brief description of each place in which newspapers are published, stating name of county, population of place, etc., etc.

It gives the names of all Newspapers and Periodicals.
It gives the Politics, Religion, Class or Characteristics.
It gives the Days of Issue.
It gives the Editor's name.
It gives the Publisher's name.
It gives the Size of the Paper.
It gives the Date of Establishment.
It gives the Circulation.
It gives the names of all papers in each County.
It contains a list of all papers rated in the body of the book with a circulation of over five thousand.
It also contains many valuable tables and classifications.

The American Newspaper Directory is now in its twenty-fifth year. It is not only the pioneer, but still remains the one work upon which the most care is taken in the compilation of accurate information.

Sent to any address upon receipt of Five Dollars.

Address,

THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY,

10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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BEDFORD SPRINGS

MINERAL WATER . . . .

Nature's Remedy

FOR

Diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Kidneys.

THE FAMOUS BEDFORD MINERAL SPRINGS.

N. W. Cor. 16th and Walnut Sts.
Philadelphia, Pa., January 27, 1891.

Dear Doctor: I have been in the habit of sending patients for many years to Bedford Springs, and also prescribing the water to patients in the city. I can most conscientiously certify to the value of the water medicinally.

I regard Bedford Spring Water as one of the most valuable waters in this country for all functional diseases of the liver and digestive organs It is aperient, alterative, and diuretic.

D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D.

I take pleasure in certifying to the value of the Bedford Springs Mineral Water. I have used it for years in my practice, and I consider it better than the Carlsbad water in many respects. I think that Americans would do better to go to the Bedford Springs than to Carlsbad, which place I have visited. The water is aperient, diuretic, and alterative, and most useful in functional troubles of the digestive organs.

WILLIAM H. PANCOAST, M. D.
Prof. Anatomy, Medico-Chirurgical College.

I write to say if you desire to use my name as a reference in connection with Bedford Springs, I am willing that it should be so used.

Yours very truly, WM. PEPPER,
Provost of the University of Penna.

Dear Sir: I am pleased to testify to the efficacy of the Bedford Mineral Springs Water in chronic catarrhal jaundice, and also in chronic bilious dyspepsia. I have seen the good effects upon a number of patients, and have personally experienced great and permanent benefit in the latter affection.

Very sincerely yours, R. G. CURTIN, M. D.
22 South 18th Street, Philadelphia

Washington, D. C, April 17, 1893.

Dear Sir: It gives me great pleasure to testify to the value of the Bedford Mineral Springs Water in functional diseases of the liver. I have frequently spent part of the summer there during the last twenty years, and am qualified from actual experience in noting its effect upon many cases to certify to its efficacy. In my opinion there is no other water in this country equal to it for the class of cases mentioned. Very truly yours,

FRANCK HYATT, M. D.
Physician to the late James G. Blaine.

The Springs Hotel is open from June until October.

E. Stanley Hart & Co.

152 Franklin Street, New York.

SELLING AGENTS

M. A. Hamilton & Co., 20 S. Frederick Street, Baltimore, Md.

John H. Magruder, 1417 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Banner Baking Powder Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

Wirt E. Taylor & Co., 1315 East Main Street, Richmond, Va.

Bedford Mineral Springs Co., Bedford, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY CITY OF THE WORLD.

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The Animal Extracts

perfectly sterilized—prepared according to Dr. William A. Hammond's formulæ, in his laboratory at Washington, D. C., and under his immediate supervision, can now be obtained directly of The Columbia Chemical Company, 90 South Fifth Avenue, New York, or through any druggist, at the price of $2.00 a bottle.

The extracts at present manufactured are:

CEREBRINE from the brain for diseases of the brain;
MEDULLINE from the spinal cord, for diseases of the cord;
CARDINE from the heart, for diseases of the heart;
TESTINE from the testes, for diseases of the testes;
OVARINE from the ovaries, for diseases of the ovaries;
MUSCULINE from the muscles, for diseases of the muscles.

Others are in process of preparation, and when ready the fact will be duly announced to the profession.

Several months are required for the extraction of the essential principles of the organs. Extracts purporting to be made in a few days are absolutely inert, and from their liability to decomposition, are dangerous.

All the existing literature on the subject of the Animal Extracts,

MADE BY DR. HAMMOND'S PROCESS

and used in accordance with his theory of their action, will be supplied to members of the medical profession GRATIS on application to

THE COLUMBIA CHEMICAL CO., 90 South Fifth Avenue, New York.

12 Indications For the use of Wine of Coca

1. Weak conditions of the generative system
2. Sick headache, neuralgia, nervous dyspepsia
3. Opium, alcohol, tobacco or chloral habit
4. To increase the power of the mind
5. To strengthen those past middle life
6. Neurasthenia, and irritable nervous system
7. Exhaustive conditions of the nervous system
8. Depression of spirits, melancholia, hysteria
9. Muscular weakness and general debility
10. As a tonic to the voice, invaluable to speakers
11. In convalescence from exhausting diseases
12. Loss of appetite, and gastro-intestinal catarrh

Why Prescribe RESTORATIVE Wine of Coca

"The proportion of Alkaloid is invariable—two grains to the pint. It can therefore be prescribed with the certainty of obtaining uniform results—the active principle of the Coca leaves contained in the Wines of Coca on the market vary from nothing to ¾ of a grain. **Restorative Wine of Coca is a standard preparation."**

It is absolutely free from all those foreign substances present in all other Wines of Coca and which interfere with their curative influence. We will send a bottle free.

Columbia Chemical Company,
90 South Fifth Avenue, New York.

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MEMORANDUM FROM

J. B. PROBASCO, M. D.

PLAINFIELD,

NEW JERSEY,

Please accept my thanks for the very neat and useful sample sent me Sept 18th.

I have used Antikamnia alone, and in combination for two years, and am pleased with the good results secured in every case.

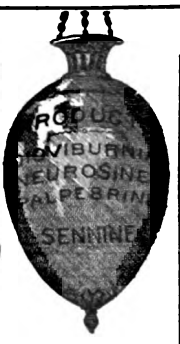
Yours truly

J. B. Probasco M. D

SEND YOUR ADDRESS TO THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL CO., ST. LOUIS, MO., FOR LIKE SAMPLE; AND TO SECURE LIKE RESULTS, SEE THAT GENUINE ANTIKAMNIA IS DISPENSED ON YOUR PRESCRIPTIONS TABLET SAMPLES MAILED IN "VEST POCKET BOX."

SENNINE

THE NEW AMERICAN ANTISEPTIC



For Internal and External use in Medicine and Surgery.

COMPOSITION—A Chemically Pure Product of Boracic Acid and Phenol.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES—A Very Fine White Powder, Odorless, Slightly Astringent, and of Sweetish Taste.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES—Antiseptic, Antizymotic, Bactericide, Deodorant, Disinfectant.

Comparatively Inexpensive—Five parts of SENNINE dissolved in 100 parts of water, (2 oz. make 4 pints) is sufficiently strong for an antiseptic wash.

Free From Toxic and Irritating Effects, Therefore preferable to Carbolic Acid, Bichloride of Mercury, Iodoform, etc.

Put up in 2 oz. Tin Boxes with inner perforated cover for convenience of applying. Price ONE DOLLAR.
Samples and literature mailed FREE to Physicians on Application.

DIOS CHEMICAL COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

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CHAS. S. BAKER & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO CHAPMAN, GREEN & CO.)

Manufacturing Pharmacists and Chemists,

CHICAGO, ILL.

METHO-GLYCEROLE OF BISMUTH AND HYDRASTIA,

a remarkable alterative and sedative to mucous surfaces, was FIRST prepared by this House in 1872.

IT is used in the treatment of irritable, inflammatory and ulcerative conditions of the Mucous tract, *as:*

Of the Nasal Passages (LOCALLY). Nasal Catarrh and Ozæna.

Of the Eye (LOCALLY). Conjunctivitis, Catarrhal, Gonorrhœal, Neonatorum, and Purulent Ophthalmia; Ulceration of the Cornea.

Of the Throat (LOCALLY). Pharyngitis and Laryngitis; Diphtheria.

Of the Stomach and Intestines (INTERNALLY AND LOCALLY). Stomatitis; Gastro-Intestinal Catarrh; Gastric Ulcer; Dysentery.

Of the Reproductive Organs and Bladder (LOCALLY). Gonorrhœa; Urethritis; Cystitis; Vaginitis; Metritis; Uterine, Vaginal and Vesical Catarrh; Ulceration of the Os Uteri.

Having in our possession the endorsement of physicians who have had the most gratifying success with our preparation of 'BISMUTH AND HYDRASTIA' in the treatment of the above affections, we do not hesitate to emphasize its value to the Oculist, Gynecologist or general practitioner.

SAMPLES WILL BE SENT UPON APPLICATION.

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SEE "NOTE" BELOW.

NOTE.—Physicians Furnishing Address will be sent Samples and Literature FREE, by The Antikamnia Chemical Company, St. Louis. Responses will Secure Continuous Favors.

Burlington Route.

Solid : : Through Trains From

St. Louis to Kansas City,

Dining Cars
Vestibuled
Drawing Room
Sleeping Cars
Reclining
Chair Cars(Free)

St. Joseph
Denver
St. Paul and
Minneapolis

Only one change of cars : : : :

TO THE PACIFIC COAST

The Best Line for Nebraska, Colorado, The Black Hills, and all Points NORTH AND WEST.

4 Hours Quickest time to DENVER and COLORADO POINTS.

TICKET OFFICE : : :
218 N. Broadway, ST. LOUIS.

UNEXCELLED SERVICE AND QUICK TIME

MAKE THE BIG FOUR THE MOST POPULAR LINE

To NEW YORK, BOSTON, WASHINGTON and all Eastern Cities.

Our Famous "Southwestern Limited" leaves St. Louis 8:05 A. M., Daily, arriving Grand Central Depot, New York, 6 P. M., day following, without Ferry Transfer; arrives Boston 8:30 P. M. Positively NO EXTRA CHARGE on this Magnificent and Luxurious train.

TWO TRAINS DAILY

For Washington, Old Point Comfort, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, via Big Four and Chesapeake & Ohio Railways.

Ticket Offices, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Corner Broadway & Chestnut Streets and Union Depot.

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USED BY ALL SURGEONS.

CAMPHO-PHÉNIQUE
(C6 H14 O.)

EFFICIENT
PAINLESS
UNIRRITATING
GERMICIDES
ANTISEPTICS

CHLORO-PHÉNIQUE
[C6 H4 (O H) Cl.]

For Literature and Samples, address Phenique Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

DOCTOR
Have you ever
Tried

CHLORO-PHENIQUE

The Modern Antiseptic.

Perfectly Miscible With Water.

"YALE" SURGICAL CHAIR.

Fig. I—Normal.

The ONLY chair in which all the movements known to modern surgical and gynæcological work are combined, together with new and valuable features. It is simple in mechanism, strong in construction, beautiful in design and easily understood and operated.

Send for Catalogue.

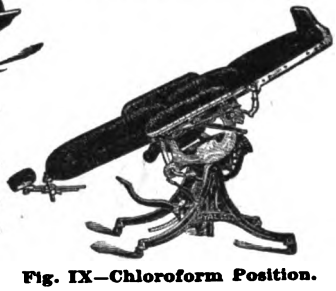

Fig. IX—Chloroform Position.

Fig. XVII—Dorsal.

A few of the positions are: normal, reclining, semi-reclining, horizontal, ¾ length, dorsal, Sim's, right or left lateral oblique, dorsal with hips raised, side tilt, raising or lowering, chloroform narcosis, rotating, etc.

CANTON SURGICAL AND DENTAL CHAIR CO.,
Nos. 62, 64 and 66 East Seventh St., CANTON, OHIO.

Sole Manufacturers of "Yale" Surgical Chairs, Gould Dental Chairs, Fletcher Fountain Spittoons, Duplex Cord Dental Engines, Wilcox Spiral Dental Engines, Etc., Etc.

Tritica S&H

S AND H

Cystitis
Pyelitis
Urethritis

AND ALLIED DISEASES PROMPTLY RELIEVED WITH "TRITICA"

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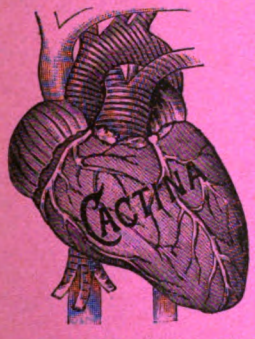

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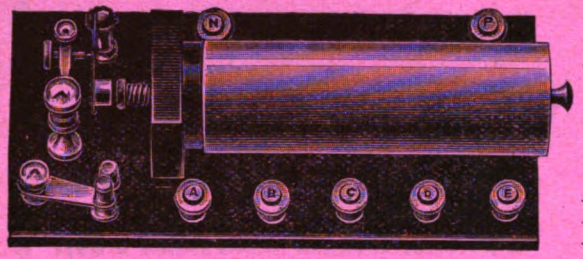

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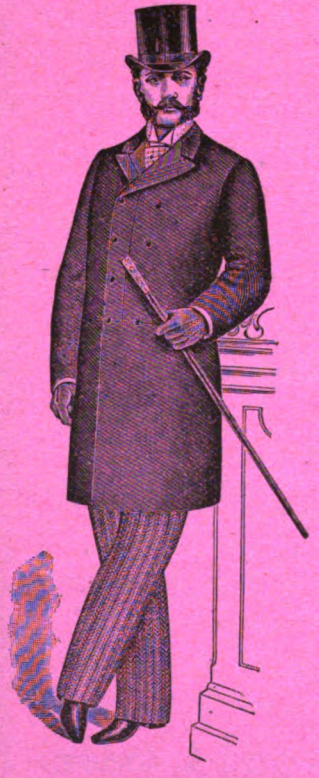

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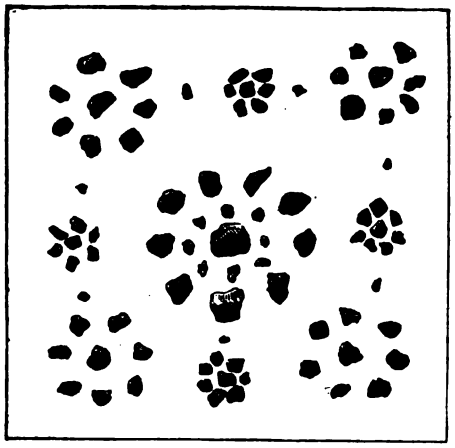

Illustration of the Calculi referred to by Dr. Claiborne. The engraving was made from a photograph and represents the exact shape of the Calculi; they are four times size of above.

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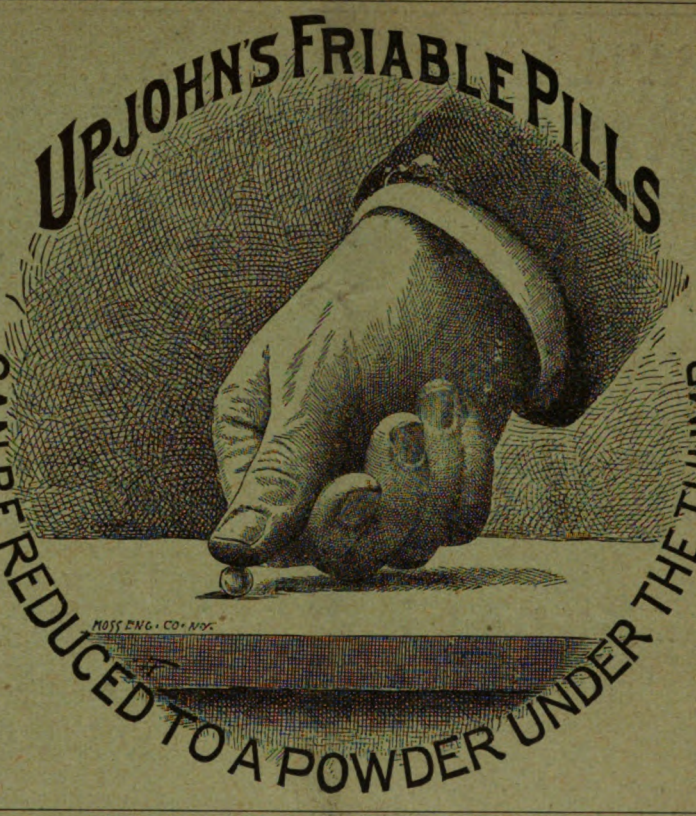

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